

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## TRAIL OF TORNADO.

Whole Villages Swept From Face Of the Earth.

DAMAGE DONE AT GALVESTON

Human Vultures Rob Dead Bodies of Jewelry and Valuables.

RELIEF TRAINS TO THE RESCUE.

Early Rumors of the Catastrophe Confirmed—Loss of Life Not Less Than 1000 Souls—Bodies of Victims Taken to Sea in Barges And Given Watery Graves To Prevent Pestilence.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Details from the storm-swept district of Texas hourly disclose more heartrending features and confirm earlier rumors of one of the greatest catastrophes of late years. No wire communication is yet possible with the city of Galveston and the only definite news obtained so far has come by tugboats and refugees. There seems to be no grounds for the hope that fuller details would show a reduction in the number of lives lost and a conservative estimate is given at 1,000 dead, all told. The property loss is perhaps higher than at first given.

In the city of Galveston, the dead are being gathered up as rapidly as possible, taken to sea on barges and there consigned to their last resting place. This action is necessary to protect the survivors from pestilence and because the ground is too wet to permit of digging graves. Ghouls have been doing their work and dead bodies are being stripped of jewelry and valuables.

Relief trains are hurrying forward with supplies as rapidly as possible. Outside Galveston smaller towns are beginning to send in reports as telegraphic communication improves and many additions to the list of dead and property losses are received.

The railroads will suffer millions of dollars in actual damage to say nothing of the loss from stoppage from business. The International and Great Northern and Santa Fe have miles of track washed out and the bridges connecting Galveston with the mainland must be entirely rebuilt.

Devastation at Galveston. Late advices from Galveston show that west of Thirty-third street, the storm swept the ground perfectly clear of the residences that once stood upon it and piled them up in a conglomerated mass five blocks back on the beach, straining the piling with the debris, and the bodies of many victims. Many of these were lying on the sun and were frightful to look upon. The fearful work of the storm was not confined to the district along the beach, but took in all the district in the city, but it was near to the beach that most destruction to human life occurred. The waves washed away the Home of the Homeless and it is thought that the inmates, consisting of 13 orphans and three matrons were drowned. Out in the Denver resurvey the destruction was terrible, and it is thought many of the soldiers at Fort Crockett, together with a number of residents of that place were among the many victims of the storm. The government works were greatly damaged and the buildings on the beach were washed out into the gulf and their occupants are thought to have perished. In the north part of the west end the damage was great also, almost every building being damaged to some extent and many are completely wrecked. The cotton and lumber yards which are in that section of the city were completely razed and much valuable machinery is ruined. However, the loss of life was not nearly so great in that district as it was out towards the beach.

The Santa Fe ran its first relief train at Hitchcock. Homeless inhabitants of the section traversed were found housed in empty box cars, while others were sitting on the wreck of their household effects piled together in promiscuous heaps. Many sufferers are destitute and without means to reach friends or relatives in other portions of the state and will have to be given free transportation to places where they are sure of obtaining shelter and sustenance.

Along the Coast. Every building in Pearland was either damaged or destroyed, but no lives were lost there.

At Alvin, the story is also gloomy. Besides the great damage to property,

that town has three deaths to record, in addition to seven previously reported.

Information from Angleton is that it and the surrounding country suffered severely from the storm and that assistance is much needed.

Algoa and Alto Loma show signs of the severe visitation and many are in need of help. Two children lost their lives at Alto Loma.

At Hitchcock, 16 lives were lost. Two Italian families of 13 people lost 12 of their number by drowning. A number of bodies floated in from across the bay but could not be identified. Many refugees have been picked up here and taken to the Jacquemard hotel, where they are being given every possible attention. Many of those refugees were suffering from injuries and had been in the water some time. Most of them floated in on drift and rafts and one came ashore on a piano. One hundred ammunition boxes from Camp Hawley were found near Hitchcock and a piledriver from the Huntington wharf was driven inland to within a few hundred yards of the town. The prairie is covered with drift of all kinds, dead cattle, water craft of all sizes, buggies, wagons and such like. Searching parties had up to noon found a dozen bodies in Hall's bayou and buried them and the work was not half completed. The railroad track from Hitchcock to Virginia Point has been washed away from the roadbed and is impassable.

News from the coast along the Gulf and Interstate railroad between Sabine and Bolivar indicates that no one was killed in that region. There are no houses left standing at Patton. Bolivar is reported to be swept from the face of the earth with only a few of its inhabitants left.

At Quintana, the port at the mouth of the Brazos river, there are not more than 12 houses left. No one was killed, but a number of persons were injured and everybody is in need of food, clothing and many require medical attention. Two big boats were driven inland about a mile.

Women Save a Hotel. At Surfside, a summer resort opposite Quintana, there were 75 persons in the hotel. The water was about it and the danger was from the heavy logs floating from above. Only a few men work in the villa, so a number of women went into the water to their waists and assisted in keeping the logs away from the hotel and no one was lost.

At Belleville every house in the place was damaged and several of them were demolished, including two churches. One girl was killed.

Not a house is left at Patterson in a habitable condition. One person was killed there.

On Steele's plantation near Hempstead, all the convict buildings, tenant houses and shops were destroyed. The convicts were released on parole, and all but four have returned. Two of these were re-captured and the others may be dead.

The Stone and Buchanan plantations were swept clear of buildings, but every one escaped, though a number were injured.

On the Anix plantation every one is gone.

Other plantations have suffered nearly as much, but no loss of life is reported.

At Waller, the destruction is complete, but no one was killed.

At Prairieview the normal school was badly damaged but no one was killed. There were a hundred students and nearly as many attendants in the buildings.

At Wharton an immense amount of damage was done. In the country about the town all the crops were laid waste. Thirteen negroes reported killed on various plantations in Wharton and Matagorda counties. In Matagorda county only two houses were left standing.

The little town of Missouri City was practically wiped out. While no one was killed outright, there is a large list of injured and it is said that some of these are fatally hurt.

Crops Destroyed.

At Sartatita the Ellis sugar plantation is a ruin. Thousands of acres of cane and cotton are said to be nearly without value. The big sugar house is damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars. The tenant houses are down and the damage outside of the crops is estimated at \$80,000.

There are five houses left standing on the Gordon plantation at Harlem. The cotton fields are stripped clean.

Richmond is reported to have been nearly wrecked. Eighteen persons are reported killed, most of them negroes, in the country immediately about the town and for 25 miles from the town there is not a house standing on the prairie. Most of the dead so far located are in two small villages of Reedville and Beasley. One man was

killed on the Booth plantation and the plantation wrecked.

At El Campo every house has been damaged.

At Ariola two were killed and several injured seriously. At the Howse plantation, two miles west of the railroad station, the damage inflicted was great. Two new residences were wrecked. Sugar mills, cane sheds, stock sheds, convict barracks, plantation quarters and every thing else in the way of improvements were either totally destroyed or rendered useless and uninhabitable. All crops were ruined and many head of stock killed. On the plantation flying debris injured several people. There are 60 convicts quartered on the plantation and they worked heroically for the protection of life and property.

Two boarding cars were blown out on the main line and whirled along by the wind 16 miles to Sandy Point, where they collided with a number of other boarding cars, killing two and injuring 13 occupants.

A dead child, the destruction of all houses, except one, and the destitution of some 30 families is the record of work of the hurricane at Arcadia.

From 50 other towns come reports that buildings were wrecked or demolished. Most of them have injured people in them, but no dead are reported. There are evidently few churches in the hurricane district that are left in condition to be used with any degree of safety.

Government Supplies Sent.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Orders have been issued by the war department for the immediate shipment to Galveston of 855 tents and 50,000 rations. These stores and supplies are divided between St. Louis and San Antonio. This represents all such supplies as the government has on hand at the places named, but it is stated at the department that the order could be duplicated in a day.

Martial Law Declared.

Dallas, Sept. 11.—A bulletin received here states that Governor Sayers has placed Galveston city and island under martial law. Adjutant General Scurry is ordered to have state troops take charge at once. The order includes instructions that the troops compel the people to bury the dead.

Two Burned to Death.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Two persons were burned to death and five injured in a fire which destroyed the two-story house at 205½ Desplaines street. The dead are James Pulling and Edward Pulling. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss was nominal.

Wreck and Explosion.

Smith's Ferry, Pa., Sept. 11.—A freight wreck occurred on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad near East Liverpool, and while the section gang was working at the wreck a gasoline tank exploded, injuring 15 persons. Jam Colone and Thomas Cochran will probably die.

Food by Fast Freight.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—A special freight train of 15 cars running on a passenger time schedule and laden with food and clothing for the Texas sufferers probably will start from Chicago within 48 hours.

The Weather.

For Ohio.—Partly cloudy with showers in northern portion, increasing south winds.

For West Virginia.—Partly cloudy, south winds.

ELECTRIC CURRENTS

Picked From the Wires and Served Without Sauce.

Emery wheel burst and killed Carl Green at Wakeman, O.

General Joseph Wheeler retired to private life by age limit.

Fred Vonalman, 40, of Alliance, O., hung himself. Despondency.

J. D. Gleason, 55, merchant at Bryan, O., killed by train at Port Clinton, O. Application made for receiver for Wooster, O., Shale Brick and Clay works.

Mrs. R. B. Young, wife of dry goods merchant at Belleville, O., hanged herself with a towel.

Charles Eagle of Springfield, O., attempted suicide because his father disinherited him.

Zed Floyd, colored, taken from jail at Wetumpka, Ala., and hanged for invading sleeping room of two white women.

Clement Marang of Franklin, near Coshocton, O., who died at the age of 27 years, is survived by a wife and nine children.

Mr. and Mrs. David Roberts of Galipolis, O., narrowly escaped from their burning house, which was fired by incendiaries.

Portsmouth, O., Press, a Republican paper, has been sold to Frank Thompson, prominent Democratic politician of Scioto county.

EXCITEMENT DIED OUT.

Meanwhile the Operators are Working Mines to the Limit.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 11.—The excitement over the threatened strike of miners in the Wyoming valley has entirely died out. The only murmur of discontent comes from Plymouth where the United Mine Workers' organization is very strong. The miners there say that the executive board at Indianapolis played into the hands of the operators, unwittingly, but nevertheless very effectively. If the strike had been declared Saturday night as expected 95 per cent of the men employed in the mines at Plymouth and vicinity would have laid down their tools at once.

At Plains, Parsons, Sugar Notch and other towns in the valley the miners appear to be perfectly satisfied with the turn in affairs and it would be a somewhat difficult matter to arouse their enthusiasm to the striking point again.

In the meantime the operators are doing nothing but mining coal. Every colliery is being worked to its fullest capacity and more coal is being mined than at any time in the history of the valley.

SET AN EXAMPLE.

Russia and France Order Their Forces to Retire From Peking.

London, Sept. 11.—France has formally adhered to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Peking to Tien Tsin. Telegraphic instructions were sent from Paris and St. Petersburg to M. Pichon and M. de Giers, respectively the ministers of France and Russia at Peking, directing both ministers, in conjunction with Generals Frey and Linowitsch to take measures to withdraw the legations and military contingents of both countries to Tien Tsin immediately if circumstances permit. Diplomatic circles in London are inclined to believe that this step will lead to similar action on the part of the United States and Japan, and that while Germany may hold out until Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee arrives in China, she will ultimately acquiesce, leaving Great Britain little choice but to follow suit.

Special Storm Warning.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The weather bureau has issued the following special storm bulletin: The West Indian storm which has passed from Texas to Iowa since Sunday has increased greatly in intensity during the last 24 hours. From Iowa it will move northward and cause severe gales over Lake Michigan and over Lake Huron and eastern Superior. The storm is also likely to cause severe thunderstorms and squalls from eastern Iowa and eastern Missouri over Illinois, Indiana, southern Wisconsin, lower Michigan, northern Ohio and Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Attack on Rhea.

Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 11.—It is stated an effort was made near Morgantown to assassinate Congressman Rhea, the Democratic candidate for re-election. Mr. Rhea spoke there Monday and was bitter against Taylor, Whitaker and others. This incensed some of the people. It is said parties were formed and they guarded the roads leading for Morgantown to this city. Stones were thrown at Mr. Rhea. One struck his driver, but Mr. Rhea escaped uninjured.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., Sept. 11.—North Side Unterzungs Verein, No. 1, Cincinnati; Essig Window company, Canton, \$25,000; Christian Church of Christ, Middleport; Emmanuel Holiness Association, Five Points, Pickaway county; Benedict company, Dayton, \$150,000; Albany and Vales Mill Telephone company, Albany, \$10,000; Norton and Cole Machinery company, Cincinnati, \$30,000.

Battery O All Safe.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Adjutant General Corbin has received a dispatch from Captain Rafferty, commanding Battery O, First artillery, stationed at Galveston, Texas, dated Sunday, Sept. 9. It reports no loss of life in his command, but says that the records of the post have been destroyed and asks for duplicate records from the war department.

Trying to Enthuse Comez.

Havana, Sept. 11.—General Maximo Gomez and Senor Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt have been in frequent consultation since the latter's return from the United States. It is understood the object of their conferences is to convert General Gomez from a lethargic to an aggressive attitude.

Sympathy From France.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The French government has decided to send to the government of the United States a message expressing sympathy with the people of the United States on account of the Galveston disaster.

## LI WANTS PROTECTION

Doesn't Care to Take Chances on Having His Sacred Self Seized.

ITALY PROPOSES TERMS FOR PEACE.

Plan Contemplates Evacuation of Peking, Maintenance of Chinese Empire and Assistance in Contracting a Loan.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Minister Wu has received a cable dispatch from Earl Li Hung Chang, giving an imperial edict, signed by the emperor, directing him to proceed immediately to Peking and there co-operate with Prince Ching toward peace negotiations and a settlement of all war difficulties. The edict is dated Aug. 27. Accordingly Li Hung Chang asks that the powers co-operate in affording him personal protection and facilitating his journey. He probably will leave Shanghai at once going by sea. Sir Robert Hart, imperial minister of customs, has been asked to procure steamer accommodations for the trip. Minister Wu probably will ask that a United States gunboat be designated for Earl Li's use.

The edict was delivered by Minister Wu to Acting Secretary Hill. The text will not be made public until the reply of the United States is determined upon.

The acting secretary of state replied to the edict as follows: "The United States does not feel called upon to express any opinion at this time as to the sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's authority, but hopes it will transpire that his credentials are full and authoritative not only for negotiation, but to enable him without delay to give assurance that the life and property of Americans will henceforth be respected throughout the Chinese empire."

It is presumed that Earl Li has asked for a United States vessel because of the rumors that the allied commanders at Taku had decided to take him into custody upon his arrival there, and therefore his request to the United States government knowing that his person would be safe from seizure if it were covered by the American flag.

The great difficulty which General Chaffee has to deal with in China at present in the contemplated withdrawal of American troops from Peking to the Philippine islands, is the demand from the missionaries at Peking that the Chinese converts be taken from Peking under the protection of the United States forces and guaranteed from future assaults by Chinese or brought to places of safety. It was reported at the time of the rescue of the ministers in Peking that there were about 3,000 Chinese converts there who have sought protection in the foreign legations.

Continued preparations are being made to bring away the United States troops as soon as order is received. Transports Pennsylvania, Indiana, Sumner and Garonne are ready to go to Taku as soon as General Chaffee starts from Peking. One or more of the regular transports also will be available.

Terms Proposed.

Paris, Sept. 11.—A special from Rome says that the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Marquis Visconti Venosta, has addressed to the powers a note proposing negotiations with China on the following basis: First, the evacuation of Peking as soon as the peace preliminaries have been signed; second, the participation and support of the powers in enabling China to contract a loan to pay the indemnities third, the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese empire by the collective engagement of the powers.

Japan Is Willing.

London, Sept. 11.—A Tokio correspondent under date of Sept. 6 says Japan has replied that she will not object to the withdrawal of her minister from Peking and to the other measures recommended by the concert of powers and since her geographical position enables the prompt adoption of the necessary military measures she is willing to withdraw superfluous troops. According to trustworthy rumors Russia is preparing to winter 15,000 troops at Chi-Pi.

Italy's Plan For Settlement.

London, Sept. 11.—A special from Rome says the Italian cabinet has decided to initiate immediate negotiations with China. It will formulate demands for an indemnity and if they are accepted Italian intervention will be considered terminated and no proposals tending to further warfare in China will be considered.